

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION		
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		
<b>INFORMATION REPORT</b>		
COUNTRY	Rumania	
SUBJECT	Naval Radio School at Braila	
PLACE ACQUIRED		NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)
DATE ACQUIRED BY SOURCE		SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.
DATE OF INFORMATION		

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

- The Naval Radio School at Braila [4516N-2760E] was located on the Calarasi Highway (an extension of Calarasi Street) about three km south of the center of the city. The school was attended by approximately 40 students who lived in barracks belonging to the Geniu Marina Battalion. [redacted] students were subject to military training, except for weapon's familiarization and combat training.
- The daily training schedule was as follows:
 

0600	Reveille (0500 for regular troops)
0600 - 0630	Washing, cleaning, and physical training (15 minutes of light calisthenics).
0630 - 0700	Breakfast - consisting of black coffee (ersatz), with 200 grams of sugar, and about 200 grams of brown bread with marmalade.
0700 - 1130	Classes - after each hour there was a 10-minute break. The courses consisted of both theoretical and practical radio transmission and reception (Morse Code). Two days a week were reserved for allied courses such as history, geography, mathematics, physics and sometimes, ship operation and construction (theoretical).
1130 - 1200	Free time.
1200 - 1300	Dinner, which consisted of soup (vegetable, or meat), meat (four times a week), with potatoes or cabbage. When meat was not served, potato salad mixed with vegetables was given in its place.
1300 - 1500	Free time. The students not attending high school in the afternoons were required to sleep during this period.

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- 1500-1700 Morse Code practice for those students not attending classes in civilian high schools in town (the classes for the students attending these high schools lasted from 1400-1800 hours. [redacted])
- 1830-1930 Supper. Invariably it was soup, meat (four times a week, and on the same days on which it was served at dinner), or beans or potato salad. The daily bread ration was 500 grams, in addition to the amount issued for breakfast. The food was sufficient; extra portions were allowed. The majority of the students lived in Braila and ate breakfast and supper with their families, thus their rations were available to students living in the barracks.
- 1930-2100 Evening program, which consisted of cleaning and pressing uniforms and the inspection of equipment by a naval master (imaestru) or lieutenant.
- 2100 Lights out. Students were allowed to stay up until 2400 hours in order to study, if they desired.

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The weekly program consisted of a repetition of the above schedule, with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays.

Saturdays:

- 0700-1200 Naval training, either theoretical or practical, consisting of the study of ship operation and construction. Practical training took the form of visits to Danube vessels (usually the Royal Yacht).

From 1200 Sunday to 0700 on Mondays we were granted free time to visit Braila or the neighborhood.

Once a month each student was scheduled to work 24 hours at the radio station of the unit (either Saturday or Sunday). At least three students were always there, receiving practical training by listening to and transmitting radio code.

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4. After finishing the Naval Radio Operators School, if the graduate did not choose to stay in the Navy, his diploma (after being endorsed by the Ministry of Communications) entitled him to obtain a job as radio operator in civilian radio installations without any additional tests. If the graduate desired to stay in the Navy, he could enter the Naval Officers' School (radio specialist section) for an additional two years of training. In 1945, however, after the radio school was disbanded, none of the students went to the officers' schools, because they were also disbanded by that time.

Equipment

5. The following radio equipment was used at the school:
- (a) Approximately 20 MG (German manufacture) radio sets, the effective range of each set was about 40 km; the output was approximately 80 watts for both transmission and reception.
  - (b) Two transmitter sets, probably Marconi, (English manufacture), which were used for regular radio code work; each had an output of approximately 800 watts.
  - (c) Three-four receiver sets, probably Marconi (English manufacture), and of eight tubes.
  - (d) A number of old disassembled radio sets were also used for training.

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